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WORONI

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION VOL' 20 NO. 3. 21st March, 1968

BETTER OR



The ANU Committee of World University Service is discussing the possibility of opening a second-hand book store on the campus. WUS has provided this kind of service at other universities and there seems to be a special need for this at ANU.

Students would be able to arrange for text-books they no longer need to be sold to other students with WUS taking a small commission.

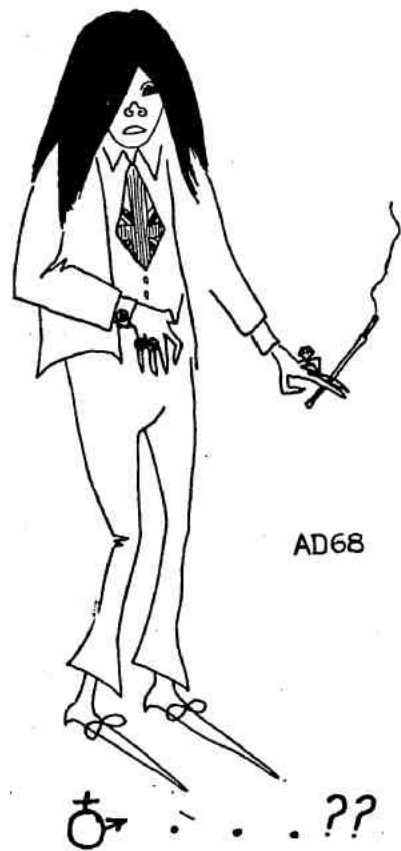
Money raised would go towards WUS projects in many parts of the world and the scheme would also be of assistance to ANU students.

This is only one of the proposals for WUS activity at ANU. The recently-formed committee hopes to place more emphasis this year on educational functions alerting students to the needs of less fortunate students and the problems of tertiary education throughout the developing world, besides the raising of funds for material assistance to the hundreds of WUS 'self-help' projects in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

ANU INSTABILITY.

At a General Meeting of ANU WUS held on March 7th at the Union, a new executive and committee was formed. Unfortunately WUS at ANU has been unstable or almost dead in the past.

With the arrival of the full-time Executive Secretary, Brendan O'Dwyer, much interest has been shown in WUS and about 40 people have asked to join the Committee.



AD68

Indeed the general atmosphere of the meeting was one of optimism for the future.

The meeting commenced with a film on the work of WUS which demonstrated the nature of the assistance given to African, Asian and Latin American universities whose facilities in various vital fields are lacking. Through a strong belief in the power of 'self-help', the basic principle on which WUS works, roughly half of the required funds for urgent projects is provided leaving the recipient university to make up the remainder.

INTERNATIONAL IMPACT.

An international organization on the university level should be able to exert an impact on a number of world problems, not solely those which concern university students specifically. Aid granted to the University of Basutoland for the education of Africans in an environment free from racial restrictions is, for example, a practical indication of the WUS attitude to apartheid. International 'work-camps' provide opportunities for students from many nations to unite in a common purpose. This sort of work has earned for WUS an extremely high reputation from Governments and agencies of the United Nations.

WUS CRITICISED.

Last year WUS was faced with a certain amount of criticism. The principle element of positive criticism is the claim that money collected in Australian universities is being 'wasted' on the maintenance of a WUS bureaucracy; one comment from the meeting during question time to Brendan O'Dwyer was that 50% of the funds had been used in this way. Brendan refuted this claim pointing out that WUS would ever be on guard against unnecessary expenditure and since this was an important topic raised and discussed by delegates from all over Australia last February in Melbourne, proper measures have been taken to ensure that WUS will be free from this kind of criticism by having good and effective budgetary control. Moreover the use of an appropriate portion of the funds for propaganda - such as the film which had been shown - and for administration, was not to be considered a 'wastage'. Money for disseminating information on the work of WUS provided indirect assistance on a long term basis by stimulating student activity.

WUS BOURGEOIS?

A further latent criticism is the claim that WUS tends to have a bourgeois and complacent attitude towards its own charity. Indeed, Brendan O'Dwyer himself assured the meeting that "WUS people were 'nice' people" (although his words are here slightly out of context!), and it may well be that it is the image of the self-conscious 'do-gooder' that needs to be exploded. Let us hope that WUS supporters are radical activists, as Brendan O'Dwyer later pointed out; middle class 'charitable works' have no place.



MEET EVA

The general level of enthusiasm for WUS this year seems to depend largely upon the members of the executive and committee who were elected at the meeting.

The new Director Richard Filmer is an Economics graduate from Perth and seems to be the sort of 'radical' WUS needs. He pointed out that WUS at ANU was committed to provide funds for the International Programme and that in first term they will hold A Korean Famine Relief Day aimed at raising money for a much-needed cafeteria in Seoul. He stressed that there was 'ample opportunity' for

ANU to adopt specific projects on her own initiative. Plans are underway for a Miss University Quest for the second week of second term and an 'education' programme of seminars and talks on student life overseas

More widespread involvement in WUS throughout the university is the only means of making ANU committee more effective; may we emulate the enthusiasm of Asian universities, at least one of which can boast its Vice-Chancellor as a member of the local WUS committee.
by John Bishop

"TALKING SHOP"

An audience of not less than 25 assembled to hear a talk on the United Nations given by Dr. T.B. Millar in the H.A. Tank last Friday.

The speaker gave a brief history of the League of Nations and its emergence into the United Nations. Both the League and the present body were founded "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war." He then explored the measure of success achieved by the United Nations in upholding this principle.

Dr. Millar said the UN has been only partly responsible for the avoidance of a Third World War. Other factors were "the balance of terror" and the exorbitant economic and human cost of World War II. The United Nations' failure to consistently play a strong role in halting conflicts could be attributed to the fact that the Charter had "failed to take realistic account of international affairs" at the time of its drafting. This had resulted in the refusal of many nations to implement the sanctions proposed by the UN - and they could do it with impunity.

As examples of the effectiveness of the Security Council Doctor Millar cited the role of UN forces in the Suez Crisis, the Congo and Korea. Truce observation forces had played a strong role in keeping the peace between India and Pakistan and between Israel and the VAR (at least between 1948 and 1965), he said.

Racial discrimination (particularly that between white and black) throughout the world received much attention in the UN Doctor Millar reported. Often when the UN had urged racial rehabilitation, governments had tightened - and not eased - their policies. For this reason extensive campaigning for the independence of developing countries was often a threat. He warned that the situation in New Guinea bore similarity to that in the Congo before it exploded.

In his opinion, the real value of the United Nations lay in its being a "talking shop" where nations could be called on to justify their actions to a world press. To support his opinion he posed this question, "Is peace the first priority?"

WORONI



EDITORIAL - EDITOR RESIGNS.

The Editor of WORONI resigned from that position at the S.R.C. Meeting last Sunday. I submitted my resignation with much regret because I have greatly enjoyed my time with WORONI and believe that it is now beginning to be a much better paper with more of interest to students in it than it has previously been. I believe that it was now a paper in the true sense of a student newspaper though we still had not had the opportunity to make it completely as we wished due mainly to problems associated with the change of format and the greatly increased staff. I hope my successor will be able to achieve what I did not have time to do.

I did not resign because of any dispute with the S.R.C. or staff, but purely because of personal reasons, involving an increased work load and a full time job. Without wanting to enter into histrionics, I reiterate that I left my position with much regret.

I should like to take this opportunity to publicly thank John Reid, my Assistant Editor for his mountainous help, and also Ron Colman, Craddock Morton and Andrew Proctor for all their good work and support. Clive Scollay has done a good job of the difficult task of Business Manager without whom WORONI would cease to exist. My thanks and appreciation go out to all the new members of our staff for their co-operation and enthusiasm and I trust they will continue on with the new Editor and throughout the year. My special thanks must go to Wendy Major for her relentless patience in mastering the new IBM typesetter and providing WORONI with all its copy under exceptionally difficult circumstances. I think it only fair to point out that most of the copy containing mistakes was typed by myself at the last minute and is no reflection on Wendy's typing ability. My thanks also to Alan Brooks and Diana Riddell and to other members of the S.R.C. for their help.

AUSTRALIA, BY COMPARISON
WITH RUSSIA, IS JUST A
NATION OF HILLBILLIES



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WORONI would like to apologise to all those who submitted copy which was not published in this edition due to printing and space difficulties. News Assignments will be posted in the S.R.C. Office or on the WORONI notice board. The next issue will be laid out on Saturday March 30th, at 9 p.m.

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Deadline for the next issue of WORONI is Wednesday March 27th at 5 p.m. Copy preferably should be typed at double spacing, or legibly handwritten. The Editor would appreciate as much copy as possible before the deadline. Copy may be left in the S.R.C. Office.

LETTERS

Dear Sir,
I must say that I have been sadly disillusioned by the lack of correspondence in your letters column during the first few issues of WORONI. It seems to me that the Letters To The Editor column is an excellent place for students to air their grievances and express opinions on matters that appear in WORONI. I am writing this letter in the hope that it will stimulate students to make contributions and make their life at university more worthwhile. (Well done, Mr. Stephens, - Ed.) Nearly every letter that has appeared has been from some overseas chap.

I dare you to print this letter in full.
Yours ever truly,

Jon Stephens

(In keeping with WORONI's fearless editorial policy, here is Mr. Stephen's letter printed in full - Ed.)

* * *

Dear Sir,
The people love peace and liberty and enjoy those to the full. All of them are so diligent, honest and sympathetic for the poor. Nothing is cruel and miserable there. This is the country, Australia, in my dream from my childhood. Now I as an adult, know well your nation does the best as the leader of the world. And I have been feeling very close to you. And yet I am going to write this appealing letter for your help. I do hope you will be kind enough to read this and the enclosed brochure of my work though you are in the busy time.



I am a woman who runs a tiny vocational school teaching the grown-up orphans and the poverty-stricken children to make them have the better life in the future. But now I am in a woeful plight with the shortage of funds. At a crisis of closing the school, I can hardly get into sleep at night with my bitter anxiety if they would run away to be beggars and thieves on the streets again. I used up all my personal money to build the present two rooms and run the school until today. I have no regular income and am not supported by any organization. I cannot but implore to you only for these unfortunate children.

The children are learning with the tattered and worn-out text books passed on from other schools. Their school materials are awfully poor. In winter they have to fight with the intensely cold wind through the broken window in the room without heating.

I believe we are the same sons and daughters of God transcending the race and the board, and the same members trying to build the world of peace and good will. So I can appeal for help from you. The pen is mightier than the sword. Won't you wield a facile pen so that your dear readers may participate in helping these poor ones who are struggling with the extreme hardships? Even a cent donated will make the children smile happily and fill them with hope in the successful future. If possible, I do hope you will contact the student council of your college and they help us financially.

With best wishes for your college's prosperity,
Very truly yours,
Shin So Ja,
Taeu
Taeun Children's Home.
P.O. Box 252, Pusan, Korea.

* * *

Dear Sir,
Your columnist Terry Maher, writing in "Politix" on the 22nd. February is quite wrong when he says that "Whitlam has changed Labor Party policy on Vietnam from that of 'opposition and non-intervention' in the war, 12 months ago, to 'support for the war and no further intervention'."

Firstly, official Labor policy on the war is quite clear. The Federal Conference in Adelaide laid down that a Labor Government would put to the American Government that three steps be taken, viz., that there be an unconditional cessation of bombing of the North; that all operations be converted to holding operations; and that the National Liberation Front be recognised as an entity in its own right. Labor policy is quite clear that if the American Government refused to abide by these conditions, then troops would be withdrawn.

Secondly, although Whitlam plays down the withdrawal of troops section, he has recently openly stated the official Labor policy as the policy that he would follow as a Labor Prime Minister. "The Australian" of about 10th February carries a report of a Melbourne T.V. interview with Whitlam where he stated that he would withdraw troops as a last resort.

Whether or not he would really do this, of course, is another question, but that isn't the relevant point here. What is relevant is that your political correspondent doesn't know what the Labor Party's policy on Vietnam is.

Yours etc.,
Peter McCawley.

* * *

Dear Sir,

The life of leading Greek democrat in danger.

Very distressing news from Paris has reached our Committee regarding the health of Mr. Elias Iliou, who is the Parliamentary leader of the United Democratic Left Party of Greece.

Mr. Iliou, after being detained in prison for nearly eight months, was hospitalised in an Athens Hospital and his condition is critical.

On the 15th February he was to appear at his trial at Patras, Greece, but in view of his ill-health he was unable to attend the said trial.

Mr. E. Iliou, 64 years of age is a lawyer, born at Lemnos, and he had practised in Athens since 1935.

He has international standing in the legal profession and is also a scholar. He wrote many legal books himself and translated into Greek various legal university publications.

During the occupation of Greece by the Nazis, he took part in the resistance movement.

Because of his political beliefs and his defence of the persecuted resistance fighters he was exiled in 1947.

In 1951 while still in exile he was elected Deputy.

He was freed two months later and has been re-elected a deputy ever since. In 1956 he was elected parliamentary leader of the E.D.A. Party.

A recent announcement of the Patriotic Front of Greece says Mr. Iliou has been brutally tortured, although he was seriously ill.

We urgently appeal to you to act and save the life of this Greek patriot by demanding from the military Junta to immediately release him.

Yours etc.

General Secretary,
Committee for the Restoration of Democracy in Greece.

* * *

A WRIT FOR SIR PHILLIP

Wollongong University College is at present agitating for independence from the University of N.S.W. It is considered that the present attachment to U.N.S.W. is retarding the growth of the Wollongong College.

The reason for this is that U.N.S.W. receives monies to cover both institutions, but retains control of the allocation of these monies and has in the past allocated more than a balanced share to U.N.S.W., to the detriment of Wollongong U.C.

During the last long vacation the president of the Wollongong S.R.C. placed advertisements in the local papers (prior to the state elections) stating Wollongong's case and demanding that action should be taken. He was subsequently refused re-enrollment until he had apologised to the Vice Chancellor of U.N.S.W., Sir Phillip Baxter. This naturally enough created a furor in Wollongong.

The press reported little of the incident, but 'The Australian' did say that things had finally been straightened out and that Sir Phillip Baxter had received a satisfactory communication. It forgot to mention that the satisfactory communication was: writ.

The President of the S.R.C. has re-enrolled and students are demanding an apology from the Vice Chancellor, but the question of autonomy for Wollongong is far from being a settled matter.

ANU PROFESSOR RECEIVES

STUDY GRANT

It was announced last week that Prof. Richard Johnson, Professor of Classics at A.N.U., was one of five Australians to be awarded Carnegie Travel Grants

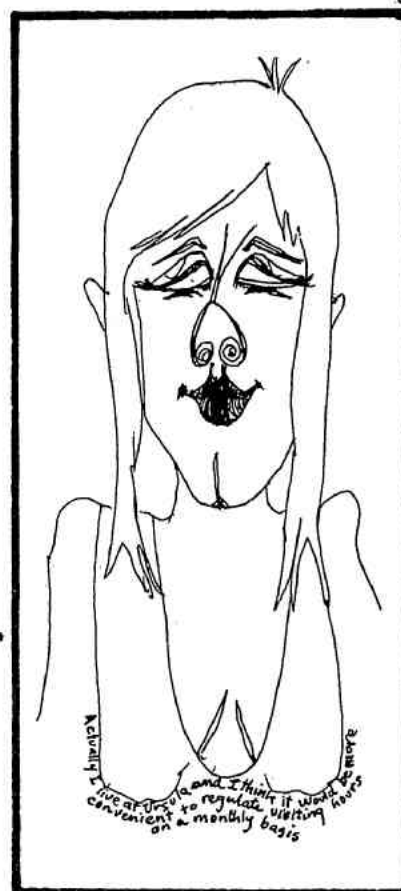
Professor Johnson's grant will enable him to study the place of the humanities in higher education and the organization of graduate studies in these fields in the United States and Canada.

A number of these grants are awarded each year to educationalists in various Commonwealth or former Commonwealth countries to help towards the cost of travel abroad, and so enable these people to become acquainted with colleagues and with recent development in their own fields in the U.S. or Canada C.M.

S C M

COMMENCEMENT SERVICE

Over 130 students and staff attended the University Commencement Service in the Union on Orientation Week Sunday. Written especially for the university in a largely traditional format, with the Endroit and Anthem being sung by SCUNA the service was organised and conducted by the S.C.M. Mr. Walter Phillips of the Institute spoke on the liberating "truth" the Christian way of life contains. \$37 were given to W.U.S.



THE OTHER MANS CRAP IS ALWAYS FRESHER

As Mr. Brooks told us at the official welcoming ceremony "If you don't agree with something, don't sit back and grizzle - do something about it." It is with these words in mind that I write this piece. First of all, did Orientation Week succeed in its aim of introducing a new student to the life, both academic and otherwise, of this University? I think the answer is yes, but unfortunately a qualified 'yes'. We were introduced to our courses and the university clubs, the former willingly, the latter with some element of force. "Do you want to die - only Craddock Morton can save you - join the A.N.U. Historical Society". I did!

But were we fully introduced to the life of the University? Unfortunately it is here that I have some doubts. Few of us had been to this University before, and at times became physically and mentally lost.

The remedy for this was of course to have a few friendly senior students about the place who have served some of their time here before, particularly in the Halls of

Residence. I know we have left school, but surely this would be a sensible thing to do as long as it did not become 'Baby-sitting'.

We were also told that the S.R.C. Office would be only too willing to help us, but unfortunately I know of one student, a rower, who knocked on the door and asked the person in the office, seated with his feet on the table, where he could find a member of the boat club. The answer? 'In a boat' - end of conversation.

There are other matters that I could take issue with the S.R.C. and The Orientation Week Committee, particularly the question of an unannounced \$1 entrance fee to the virtually compulsory freshers' dance. This wasn't so bad, but when a couple of hundred non-freshers turned up, making the Union impossibly crowded, it went beyond a joke.

There is only one other matter with which I would like to cross swords with Mr. Morton. During 'In-Side-Out', Monday 4th. March, he and Miss Chapman discussed the new students, and the words "brash", and "seem more wilder than last year" were used. This might be so, I wouldn't know, for I wasn't here, but I claim that the "freshers" are only acting

the way they think university students act. This may be because of statements made by elder students they met in the holidays. Let's face it, very few of us will say to a prospective new student, "Oh yes, you go to lectures, go to the library, have a milkshake in the Union, then go back to your Hall." What is more common is surely, "Oh yes, you sleep through a couple of lectures, nip down to the Civic for a couple of pints, pick up a few birds before tea, then go back after tea till closing." With advice like this it isn't surprising that many freshers carry on according to their ideas of university behaviour.

I have not written this as a personal attack on Mr. Morton, the S.R.C., or anyone else, nor am I condoning the "pinching of young ladies" (don't you listen to 'In-Side-Out?') and whilst I realise I may be helping to prove his point by writing this, I am writing this as a defense of the majority of freshers, and in the hope that in future years some of the problems mentioned might be either removed, or at least eased.

"Meliora Sequamur"
("Let us pursue better things")

NEWS

IN BRIEFS

The Juke Box in the Union Coffee Lounge, at present the cause of some controversy, will remain at least until a meeting of the Union House Committee decides its fate. An unscheduled meeting of the House Committee requires a petition and it may be found on top of the SRC desk.

† † †

Plans are underway for a suggestion box to be placed in the Union. It is understood that the only remaining obstacle concerns the siting of the box. With the number of mail boxes and pigeon hole boxes already in the Union a suitable position could prove a problem.

† † †

Visiting hours at Ursula were a subject of discussion at the SRC meeting on March 3. It was agreed that Ursula's policy on this matter only served to accentuate the difference

between denominational and secular halls of residence.

† † †

For those still in doubt, the Graduation Ceremonies will be held on the afternoon of May 9 and the morning of May 10. The Graduation Ball will be on the evening of the 9th. The ceremonies will be evenly balanced in that neither will have anything more spectacular than the other. Could be some fragile graduates on the Friday morning though.

† † †


Craddock Morton showed his true capitalist colours in his direction of Orientation Week which was a raging financial success. Function after function saw the loot come rolling in. Morton's concluding comment "The Freshers went a bit more animal."

† † †

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Colin Mackerras

CHINA: 1984

Mackerras felt that the loose Confucian code of manners has been succeeded (but not entirely replaced) by an all-encompassing ideology. It has been accepted so readily in the cultural sphere, he felt, because, in comparison to Philosophy, it has given more of a sense of fulfilment to the lives of millions." The people support the Government - although not nearly to the fanatical, read-a-thought-of-Mao-a-day extent as has been publicized."

Moreover the acceptance of Maoism has been in the emotional sphere - far more than in the intellectual one. Mackerras gained the impression that the man in the street was not really concerned with ideological theories. Mao was the father-figure and the people were glad to obey.

World University Service chose a most appropriate speaker for its recent talk. WUS aims to make the problems of students appear as real and as human as possible. Colin Mackerras emphasized one point throughout his talk on China; and that was the reality of the "blue ants" as people.

The co-author of "China Observed" sketched a totalitarian state that existed within a purely oriental environment.

True to history China was by no means uniform in outlook. Apparently the Northerners were far less sentimental and exuberant than their Southern counterparts. Hence the outlook of these regions on life and Communism, varied. Mackerras said many village regions and huge numbers of more backward peasants would have been virtually untouched, except in some material respects, by the new regime.

Despite the supposed "1984" banishment of love and kindred ties, the speaker saw great affection displayed by the family unit. There is, he suggests, not nearly the separation of families that one might expect. Where it has occurred it appears the people concerned have felt the loss but have hidden their feelings for the sake of the state (in front of foreigners anyway).

This smothering of complaint was an important point in the sociological talk. Mackerras explained that lying about production results, living conditions, armed power etc. was an affirmation of faith. To keep quiet about poor conditions didn't reveal fear or disillusionment in the general sense, but rather a pride in what had been done so far.

Mackerras emphasized that the ethical flavour of Confucianism persisted in the propaganda presented to the people. In

its analysis and peculiar development of thought, the doctrines published were completely Chinese. Essentially ethic too, was the outlook on what the West terms indoctrination. The Chinese feel that education is a necessary form of education. It would be a crime against the young if alternative theories to Maoism (the only truth) were taught, they would divert thought from being one with the state.

From what he could judge of the social tapestry there was an increasing, but regionally varied standard of living. Bureaucracy with its ridiculous inconsistencies was most obvious. Justice was stern to say the least, as it was meted out by the Peoples' Tribunals. Yet the crime rate was far lower than in Western Countries. Mr. Mackerras noted that sex and drunkenness raised their ugly heads, just as anywhere else. He regretted not being able to speak with experience on the question "Is Mao-tse-tung a homosexual?"

However, where he did speak with experience, this unbiased, no-nonsense speaker greatly impressed. Underlying his talk was a well-founded impatience with the warped and inadequate evidence on which Australians judge the "Yellow Hordes."

R.Vickery

IS BRITAIN BROKE?



Below, Jonathan Breen reviews the speech delivered by Mr. Stout of the British High Commission during Orientation Week. The talk was sponsored by the Liberal Club. Any speech of this sort must revolve about the speaker's definition of the word 'broke'. Mr. Stout, the Commercial Officer at the High Commission, defined the term to mean whether Britain was able to pay for its current imports of goods and services out of current foreign exchange receipts. Other possible definitions, for instance, whether devaluation and troop cuts would bring about an increase in the sagging levels of currency reserves and help Britain solve its "fundamental disequilibrium" of balance of payments, are far more difficult to answer. In this reviewer's opinion, however, the latter question has greater long-term significance.

Mr. Stout singled out three categories in the balance of payments picture for discussion: visibles, invisibles and government spending of foreign exchange. In regard to visibles, the speaker briefly sketched the history of the British balance of trade from 1697 to the present day. He concluded that the melodramatic press coverage of the Government's monthly announcement of its visible trade deficit was overdrawn, for in the past 175 years Britain has exhibited a favourable trade balance but seven times. On the average, in fact, exports have approximated only about 82% of imports. Balance of trade deficits are an historical ritual, not just a recent occurrence.

The deficit in the visible account is erased if one looks at Mr. Stout's invisible account items. This was defined as the net earnings of foreign exchange accruing to Britain from tourism, insurance sales, maritime earnings, and importantly in these days of the Beatles, the overseas earnings of native entertainers. There has been such a favourable balance in this invisibles account that it has been able to offset the unfavourable "visible" deficit in each and every of the past 175 years. Accordingly, Mr. Stout concluded that "Britain as a commercial and manufacturing centre is earning its keep."

But why then do we hear so much about the financial plight of the Motherland? Mr. Stout explained that this was primarily a result of British obligations abroad. When the Government spends 300 million on military establishments and millions of pounds on other miscellaneous commitments, the favourable balance earned in the invisible sector is easily exhausted. Therefore, although Britain is anything but broke in the sense that she can support total import purchases with total export earnings, she still has a large balance of payments deficit. With the withdrawal of British troops from Asia and the Persian Gulf, Mr. Stout predicted an improvement in the balance of payments position.

The speaker also noted two other favourable economic facts. Exports have been growing faster than imports in the past few years and the surplus earnings of foreign exchange in the invisibles account has been increasing. In light of these developments, the speaker predicted a large (several million pounds sterling) balance of payments surplus. Unfortunately, due to the inherent lags in the economic system, one cannot expect considerable improvement before late 1969.

When queried about the financial crisis of 1967, Mr. Stout pointed at the shaken

The A.N.U. Press 'Books in Print' for 1967-68 lists all new and backlist books published or scheduled for publication up to June 1968. It includes books distributed by the Press on behalf of various departments within the University. The 135 entries are set out under Author Index, Title Index, Subject Index, and Series Publications.

The books published cover every major field, with special emphasis upon Earth Sciences, Economics, History, International Relations, Oriental Studies, and Sociology.

Copies of the A.N.U. Press 'Books in Print' 1967-68 are available from the main desk of the S.G.S. Library, Menzies Library, or the Press office.

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"confidence in the pound", the loss of export earnings as a consequence of the maritime strike, and the continuing exhaustion of foreign exchange on overseas commitments. Conveniently, he neglected to mention several very influential economic variables. He did not discuss the fact that imports grew at 8% versus a 2% export growth in 1967. Also, October 1967 showed a record monthly deficit in the visibles, a fact which led directly to shaken confidence in sterling. Further, Mr. Stout failed to even mention the precarious state of the British currency reserves. With the balance of trade deficit of October at a record level, the state of reserves had approached the critical point.

In fact, the question of whether to borrow or to devalue clearly illustrated the desperate state of the reserves. If the problem revolved merely around government spending abroad, the Cabinet would

have reduced expenditure first, and would have devalued at a later date. The vital question for British liquidity in the 1960's, as recurrent crises have shown, involved reserves. While spending cuts might have assisted the improvement in the payments balance, devaluation was employed in the expectation of achieving at least a short-term windfall gain in the level of foreign exchange reserves.

Finally, Mr. Stout's confident forecast of a 1969 balance of payments surplus ought to be questioned. Will devaluation lead, as it often does, to a round of inflation? Will the British Government undertake measures to improve the shaky export structure while reducing the propensity to import? Will the favourable results by 1969 be permanent or just the short-term result of the price advantages inherent in devaluation?

Inevitably, this type of speech raises far more questions that it purports to answer.

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BIAS

BIAS is a regular column featuring the views of University personalities.

WORONI: Sister Angela, what was the aim of the Ursuline Order in establishing an affiliated college on this campus?

SISTER ANGELA: Education is the chief reason for the existence of the Ursuline Order. Tertiary education is included in our field. We hope to create a centre for cultural and intellectual activity, naturally with some emphasis on religion, in that religion is the distinguishing characteristic of our work.

WORONI: There was some strong feeling against the establishment of religious colleges at the ANU. What has been your reaction to this?

SISTER ANGELA: There are always people who object but they should be tolerant enough to recognise the right of a group to pursue its beliefs. It is too early for judgments to be made.

WORONI: Sister Angela, when can men visit girls in their bedrooms in this college?

SISTER ANGELA: Between 6 p.m. and midnight on Friday and Saturday and on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Girls may entertain men in the ground floor common rooms until 11 p.m. on any other night.

WORONI: There are already some very obvious differences between Ursula and the Halls. Don't you think that the visiting hours here only serve to accentuate and perpetuate that distinction?

SISTER ANGELA: I maintain that the majority of the girls here are in favour of our visiting hours policy, in which case the distinction between Ursula and the Halls is not undesirable.

WORONI: But there are some girls here who are not happy with the visiting hours.

SISTER ANGELA: Yes, but if they do not like it they need not come here. I would rather have 70 happy girls and 20 empty rooms than 90 containing an element of discontent.

WORONI: Some girls have had little choice because of the policy of other Halls to cut down their intake of females. This tendency is believed to be increasing. What of the feelings of the girls who are virtually forced to seek accommodation in Ursula?

SISTER ANGELA: This is a powerful argument and one which I would be prepared to consider.

WORONI: In the 'Canberra Times' on Saturday March 9th, you said, and I quote, "there has been some opposition but we are prepared to stand against it." Doesn't this signify a somewhat static attitude to the matter?

SISTER ANGELA: I believe I was misquoted. I did not intend to sound so forceful. I meant that we will accept the criticism but for the moment we are going to give our present policy a fair trial.

WORONI: What manner of development would induce you to bring Ursula's visiting hours into line with those of the other Halls? For instance how much heed would you pay to an overwhelming resolution from the J.C.R. in opposition to the visiting hours?

SISTER ANGELA: I would certainly consider it very seriously, but it shouldn't be done without a fair trial of the present system.

WORONI: Sister Angela, an allegation was made on 'In-Side-Out' that the visiting hours at Ursula are an attempt to protect the morals of the girls, that your motives are based on your religious beliefs.

SISTER ANGELA: This is not the issue at all. If girls want to behave immorally they can do it in a car, down by the lake, and as well on Friday and Saturday nights as on any others. The issue here is one of reality, not morality. It arises out of a genuine feminine desire for privacy. On five nights of the week every girl can walk around upstairs, as she would in her own home, without the fear, for instance, of being



seen with her hair in curlers by a boy friend. Similarly, the girls have a protection against random callers who may disturb their study. Under the present system the girls can entertain on their own terms in the common rooms downstairs. On Friday and Saturday nights they are prepared for visitors to their rooms and can dress and behave accordingly. The system is very similar to living at home and it has, as I have said, the support of the majority of the girls.

WORONI: Many of the girls here are freshers who might support your policy in ignorance of the advantages or disadvantages of the visiting hours at the Halls. It is possible that after a trial period they may have changed their minds. Could you in conclusion give us some indication to your attitude to this whole matter?

SISTER ANGELA: Perhaps it is best summed up in the words of the Foundress of the Ursuline Order, Saint Angela Merici. She said, "...and if, according to times and needs, you should be obliged to make fresh rules and change certain things, do it with prudence and on good advice....." That was said in 1535 and it holds good in 1968.

In Defence of South Africa ...

Mr. Lotter, information attache for the South African Embassy, devoted much of his talk on "Apartheid" policy to a magical mystery tour. Droughts and flooding rains, wars, trade and even merinos were slowly shuffled before the audience to prove the existence of a rapport between Australia and South Africa.

When it came to a practical solution to race relations, he claimed, men were only humans and not angels. And the name of the game these humans played was politics and politics he defined as "the art of the possible." To prove that regimentation of race was the only artistic solution Mr. Lotter sketched out the geography and history of South Africa - the colour was then discreetly added.

There are 3.5 million whites, 12.5 million Bantus, 1.8 million coloured or mixed and 0.5 Asians living in South Africa. Mr. Lotter maintained that the huge differences in culture, history and psychology made the merging of these peoples impossible. Not only was it a dangerous move to attempt to do so, it was also a crime since one group or groups would destroy the cultural identity of the others. This belief that a merging of races would annihilate the different guiding heritages was one of South Africa's main arguments.

Having given the theory, Mr. Lotter then maintained that Apartheid in practice was based on history, not on colour. The Bantu people are divided into eight nations. He insisted that integration within this group would also lead to the "cuckoo complex" and the loss of cultural identity.

The mistake of Europeans in Africa had been to ignore traditional tribal areas. Britain in 1910 had left Botswana, Swaziland and another territory out of the Union of South Africa. This had set a pattern. "Apartheid" aimed to cater for the Groups not provided for during this period. Basically the tribes retained the areas they had settled in during the Southwards Migration of the 17th and 18th centuries. Hence the professed aim of establishing a homeland for each national group was being followed.

However Mr. Lotter did not convince that these areas were as autonomous and self-determining as they are supposed to be. The almost non-existent Bantu representation in Parliament and the terrifying "lettre-de-cachet" laws which the white Government can impose any time, any where, and anyhow were not mentioned. Moreover he did not discuss the suitability or size of these traditional areas in the

context of the 20th Century. Perhaps most importantly he neglected to consider the danger of an inflexible, apparently indefinite restriction on choice of environment.

It seemed quite clear that the Bantu people in South Africa have a higher standard of living than any other African group (statistics quoted were based on UNESCO figures). Mr. Lotter attributed this to the education, health and social services of the country. For example: The 3 Bantu universities have produced 3,000 graduates. This is twice as many as those produced by the rest of Africa put together. South Africa's great wealth (it was pointed out that 70% of the West's gold, most of its diamonds and other minerals are exported from this country) was not given any credit for this standard. Moreover Mr. Lotter did not discuss the drastic gap between the white minorities' situation and that of the black "culturally pure" majority.

The question time of this ANU Liberal Club talk proved once again the alarming keenness and interest of Mr. Whydam's wheremact. The chairman was several times replaced without his permission by aspiring members of the audience.

Many queries ranged around the authoritarian nature of the South African Government. Mr. Lotter insisted great freedom of criticism was allowed; he offered to produce copies of scathing press attacks that were freely distributed. The audience was far from satisfied however, when specific instances of Government repression were raised. Mr. Lotter declared that such measures were necessary because South Africa was waging a fight for freedom against Communist insurgency. The references to Peking and Moscow trained saboteurs terrorizing the country smacked of McCarthyism. And although Communism is apparently such a realistic sceptre in South Africa, Mr. Lotter refused to define or indicate what constituted a Communist supporter.

Mr. Lotter was ready to admit that his Government and its system of apartheid was far from perfect. He sternly avoided certain questions, especially one on interracial marriages, and throughout his talk he carefully edited historical and geographical facts. When he spoke of men as being only humans and not angels, this representative of the South African Government was obviously sincere in his regret. Yet one is left with the impression that he saw the white South Africans as being closer to angels, than their black counterparts were to humans.

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WEDNESDAY APRIL 3 RD, 1968.

This article is based on a talk given by Mr. J.M. Anthony, Ph.D. Research Scholar Dept of Pacific History, A.N.U. on Feb. 26th. 1968.

Mr. Anthony is a graduate of the University of Hawaii where he took an undergraduate degree with Honours in Political Science in 1964 and an M.A. in 1966, also in Political Science. He has travelled widely in the United States and is co-author of a book on the 1963 elections in Fiji.



Jim Anthony addresses trade unionists before the riots.

INTRODUCTION

The British Crown Colony of Fiji will shortly become independent. Its population is now about 51% Indian; 43% Native Fijian and about 6% European, Chinese and other Pacific islanders. The Colony's legislature is made up of 14 native Fijians, 10 Europeans and Chinese and 12 Indians. The system of voting is still substantially communal - i.e., 27 of the 36 legislators are still elected along racial lines.

The present Constitution was very reluctantly accepted by the Indians in 1965. Prior to the elections of 1966 two major political parties emerged - the Alliance made up of the Fijian chiefly establishment, a section of the Indian business community, and the hard-core of European (mainly Australian), big business interests; the Federation Party, mainly revolving about some of the Indian leaders who led the 1960 sugar strike and a relatively new group of Indian politicians.

About three months ago, the 9 Indian Federation Party members "walked out" of the Legislative Council in protest against the present constitution. Mr. Anthony's speech constitutes an analysis of the walk-out and a look at the present political situation.



Police wearing teargas masks make the first arrest in the 1959 riots.

The Federation Party walk-out is merely a "flank eruption" - and a weak one at that. That it has tended to throw things off balance a little there is no doubt. But despite the walk-out life in Fiji goes on pretty much as usual only to be interrupted by the occasional Federation Party meeting at which the champions of the walk-out harangue their audience in a rhetoric which belongs to another generation. By and large the walk-out has only had the effect of disturbing the Alliance government and the rather weak group of senior expatriate civil servants, including Governor Derek Jakeway, who stays locked away in Government House.

The "opposition" walk-out has embarrassed Ratu Mara and his Alliance Party colleagues - their little game of "colonial democracy" is difficult to play without their "official opposition". In short, it is the Alliance government leaders and top civil servants who are disturbed about the walk-out - if the walk-out can be used as a device to electrify a disgruntled populace and thus precipitate a constitutional crisis then Patel and his colleagues have not yet found a way to do this.

Neither Party has a grasp of Fiji-wide problems nor the ability or the will to do anything about them. Both parties remain hopelessly incapable of delivering the political goods which Fiji's peoples expect.

In all of this Fiji is rapidly going to the dogs - it is tragic to see a whole country being castrated by so many mediocre people including both expatriates (mainly from Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom) and local administrators who are fundamentally timid, unimaginative and out of touch with grass-roots sentiments and expectations.

The present political situation is pathetically melodramatic - the Fijian establishment, their band of die-hard whites and their few token Indians hold on desperately to the status quo while Patel and his mob continue to parrot arguments which have little relevance to realities of contemporary "Fijian" problems.

Ratu Mara, I think, is essentially a good man ("good" in an ethical sense) but he has allowed himself,

BLA BLA POWE

If the walk-out highlights anything then it certainly demonstrates that Fiji's two main parties are polarized - the gap which now divides them is very wide.

The Alliance, made up as it is of the Fijian establishment, representatives of the hard core of Australian big business interests and a section of the Indian business establishment, clings steadfastly to the status quo. Patel and his colleagues of the Federation Party claim to represent Indian interests in Fiji and would like the world to believe that they represent the forces of progress. But it would require little investigation to realize that both the Alliance and Federation parties are in fact narrowly based and revolve mainly about ageing politicians who, when they do talk of issues, address themselves to problems which are either no more or issues which are so broad as to be meaningless.

Fiji's substantive problems remain unresolved while, quite ironically, its two major parties seem locked in "deadly combat". The "battle" I would suggest, is really a sham.

perhaps through a combination of bad advice, miscalculation and political naivete, to have become tied to the apron strings of most Australian and some Indian big businessmen - as a consequence of this he is now "boxed" into a corner from which he is completely incapable of the kind of flexibility which might give him enough "elbow-room" in which he might be able to face and do something about some of Fiji's substantive problems.

So the present Alliance government stagnates and drifts aimlessly. Patel, a brilliant criminal lawyer, aged and ill, a stranger to Fiji, a man who does not speak Fijian nor understand the Fijian political ethos, continues to make emotional, public statements which lead only to a widening of the gap between himself, the Fijian establishment and a large section of the Fijian community - all of this further polarizes both groups. The Australian politicians in Fiji, as of old, know of no other interest and cater to none other than their own narrow commercial ones - they have invested in neither political nor social goodwill in Fiji.

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As a community, the whites have lived apart, away and above the main stream of life in the islands - as a consequence most of them are strangers in a land where they have large investments. Represented in the current legislature out of all proportion to their numbers in the polity, the Europeans' days of political domination are numbered - they know this and their reaction has been expressed in the language of absolute intransigence which can only make their eventual demise a lot more painful and humiliating.

The Fijian establishment is caught in a pincer movement - that of the revolution of rising expectations of their own community (expectations which have largely remained unfulfilled) and a desire to preserve itself as a modernising autocracy. Its future is shaky - it may already have missed its last chance - its fate will probably be decided by a new Fijian leadership educated abroad, impatient for Fijian commoner progress and capable and willing to make some bold decision.

Failing this and facing the situation

the bottom of the totem pole - the end result of this could be tragic. Though the hour is late, something might yet be done.

Perhaps one of Fiji's main problems is what might euphemistically be described as a "crisis of leadership". There are no leaders in Fiji who command respect across ethnic lines.

There are Fijian leaders who lead and are accepted by the native Fijian section of the population - but even here none of these leaders have a Fiji wide Fijian following. The present set of Indian representatives in Legislative Council - mainly full time lawyers and part-time politicians - simply represent Indians.

If one examines the 1966 voting returns one is able to see that while the Federation Party has some justifiable claim to representing a majority of the Indians, the Indian minority, which did not support the Federation is not small. The 1966 returns show clearly that the Federation has very little cross-ethnic

There are no Europeans, part-Europeans or Chinese who can or do claim any independent organised mass following either in their own groups or amongst Indians or Fijians.

There is a wide open opportunity for someone with a grasp of the all Fiji situation to step into the breach. But the political qualifications required of such a leader are high: he must be of Fiji - a local man; he must be tri-lingual in English, Fijian and Hindi; he must be able to be at home equally amongst Indians as he must be amongst Fijians; he must understand the present plight of the Fijians who are now a neglected minority in their own country; he must see and understand the Indian point of view on some of their crucial problems; he must also be able to command the respect of Europeans in Fiji and make them feel

The relationship of foreign whites to the rest of the people of Fiji has been a matter that has not been thus far discussed in any great detail - let me dwell on it briefly.

Recently there has been a great deal of talk about Australian investments in Fiji and the danger to them should Fiji become independent. For example, in yet another one of his weaker moments, R.W. Robson (who through his newspaper, 'The Fiji Times' has done a lot to create ill feeling between Indians and Fijians) in an article which appeared as a letter to the editor in 'The Australian', January 18, 1968, page 6, says:....."The signs indicate.....a direct threat to the huge Australian investment in the Colony".

I would like to suggest very strongly that there is neither any threat now



Workers demand increased wages.

that their investments in the country are secure but he must, at the same time, make it clear that the old days of white domination are over.

Such a leader must also have a deep understanding of Fijian tradition, Indian religion and the role of the Christian Church - he must command their respect and make them feel that they have an important role to play in making the Fiji of the future.

Indians must recognise certain facts of political life in the islands. They must recognise that they are considered by the Fijian to be *vulagi* (visitors). Now, from a legal point of view second and third generation Indians born in Fiji and who know no other home but Fiji, may consider it an insult to be so classified. But the fact of the matter is that Fijians have had it drummed into them that Indians are *vulagi* and it is what the Fijians believe that determines their attitudes and political behaviour towards the Indians.

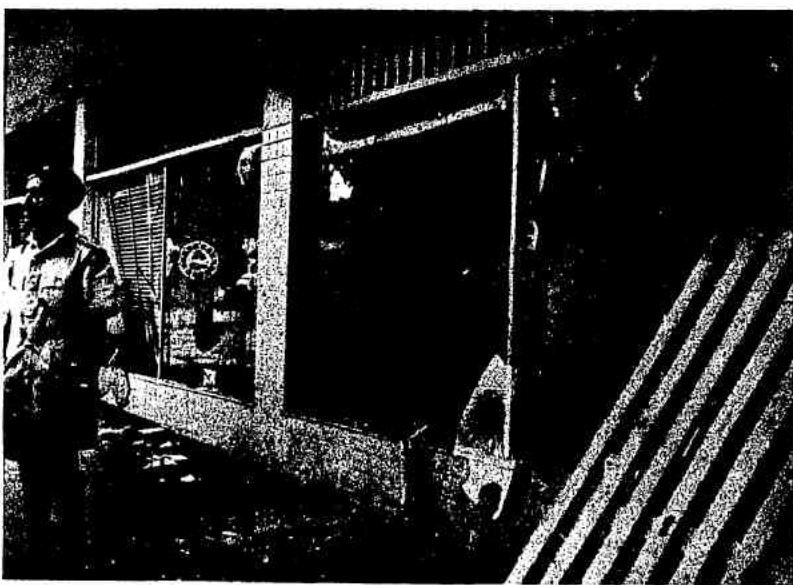
So the Indians must be taught and they must learn to respect Fijian views, for only by so doing can they reasonably expect to gain the confidence of the Fijians - and gaining of Fijian confidence is a major part of any strategy of Fijian/Indian political co-operation in the future. Patel and his colleagues, it seems to me, cannot and will not accept their being *vulagi* - consequently any hope of their allaying the fears of the Fijians is very doubtful - perhaps impossible.

- nor is there likely to be any threat in the future - to Australian investments in Fiji. Australian investments in Fiji are as secure as Australian investments in Australia.

But Australian businessmen in Fiji must realize that their days of political domination and economic dictation in the islands are over - local political leaders having the interests of the people of Fiji at heart will take steps to see that Australian investors in Fiji recognize that they have responsibilities to our people - we will educate them to these grave responsibilities and we will help them to meet them. We have no intention of "killing the Goose that lays the golden eggs" - we just want a few of the golden eggs for the people of our islands. All we want, in short, is a "fair go" - and that is eminently Australian.

There is just beginning in Fiji the stirrings of a new political movement, a movement which recognizes the role Fiji must play in the modern Western world, yet retains a respect for the ancient traditions of the people; a movement which sees that the way to achieve racial harmony and a stable government in a plural society is through the politics of moderation: remembering that different sections of the population have conflicting views on important controversial issues, and that narrow sectional interests must sometimes be sacrificed to the common good, always bearing in mind that political might does not make right, and that the Fijian, though outnumbered, must never be outdone.

ACK ER IN THE PACIFIC



STINSON'S LIMITED, SUVA. Mayor Stinson had said on the morning before the riots that Fijians who could not live on \$(A) 6.00 a week should go back to their villages. During the riot the Mayor's store was wrecked and considerable damage done to Store property. Mr. Stinson is now Minister for Communication and works..

squarely, it might neither be unkind nor untrue to say, that the Fijians, already out-numbered and economically dominated by the Indians, will increasingly find themselves at

support. The "Europeans" (and Chinese) who comprise the smallest section of the electorate occupy an increasingly lonely niche in the contemporary Fiji political scene.

ARABS v. ISRAEL'S 'NOS'

The Ambassador for Israel and the Secretary of the United Arab Republic Embassy both addressed large audiences on the Arab-Israel conflict at the University last week. Though it would obviously have been more desirable to hear the subject discussed by the speakers at the same time with each other, students nevertheless had a unique opportunity to hear both sides of a very contentious issue.

Speaking on the reasons that peace had not been achieved in the Middle East, the Israeli Envoy, Mr. Simcha Pratt, on Wednesday accused the Arabs of having "no will to peace".

On the present attempt by the Arab countries to get Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories since the June war, the Ambassador stated, "Those who start aggression must take the consequences. There have never been national boundaries; the former demarcation lines were dictated by purely military considerations. Only peace within secure and agreed borders can bring withdrawal."

"The refugee problem," he said, "is the easiest problem in the world to solve. But despite the great history of the Arab people at times their behaviour to their own people is a black chapter in their history. The Arab states don't want compensation for these people. The leadership refuses to help its own kinsmen in order to liquidate Israel."

ATROCITIES

He described life in the occupied territories as having returned "practically to normal. All the stories of Israeli atrocities

spread by the Egyptians are completely false. They are saying about us what they would have done if they'd entered Israel. Their brutal war in using poison gas against their own brothers and sisters shows this only too clearly. Their planned indiscriminate slaughter of villagers, women and children if they were to enter Israel has been proved by captured documents."

In reply to a question from Robert Cooksey, lecturer in International Relations, which accused Israel of launching a pre-emptive strike and using napalm, the Ambassador declared that the closing of the Tiron Straits was internationally regarded as aggression, "as anyone who knows anything about international law will tell you. Whoever fires the first shot is irrelevant when an act of war has been perpetrated. As far as the use of napalm is concerned, I have no confirmation that it has been used against troops, but if it has, there is nothing in international law to dispute this," he said.

ARABS MASSACRED.

On Friday, the Arab Envoy, Mr. Omar gave a very entertaining address to a crowd of nearly three hundred students

packed into the Hayden-Allen Tank.

Mr. Omar recounted the history of Palestine and declared that Israeli claims to the land on the grounds that they were there in Biblical times, were absurd. It was as though Egypt were to claim large areas of Africa it occupied in ancient times.



"Jewish terrorist organizations, using techniques they learned at the hands of the Nazis, massacred Arabs when they were reluctant to leave their land before 1948. We are paying for what the Nazis did to the Jews."

"It's the way Jews are. They can't intermarry with anyone else, they think they are better than anyone else, they live apart all over the world, they even eat differently."

"In 1947 the Jews owned only 6% of the land, the Arabs owned 94%. Yet the United Nations gave half of it to the Jews. But they still weren't happy. They slaughtered and drove out the Arabs."

LIKE NAZIS

The First Secretary compared Israeli territorial demands to Hitler's statements when he took Czechoslovakia and Poland, that in each case these were his last territorial demands. They had done this in 1948 and now the same in relation to Jerusalem, the West Bank of the Jordan, and the Golan Heights in Syria.

He described the June war as a blitzkrieg and said, "anybody could have done it. We could have too, but we're not ruthless enough. We should have hit first, but we're very decent people. It's not that our army was weak, but our generals weren't versed in the ways of the Nazis."

JEWISH PROPOGANDA

Mr. Omar declared, "we are fiercely independent and neutralist, but the Israelis are grabbing some of our real territory. They are very crafty and very rich, they own Hollywood and make films about Arabs... We're not going to sit down with them and talk. Time is on our side, wealth is on our side, human nature is on our side, - our cause is just."

Discussing Egypt's neutralist stand, he talked of the "millions of years of enslavement when everyone occupied Egypt. We didn't fire one shot." The audience laughed and he added, "Don't take it so literally."

He ended by deploring the fact that the Arabs were the victims of Jewish propoganda. "I am here to enlighten you," he said. "When the Jews wage war, everyone says Bravo! Clobber them! The Jews control the press. Rothschild, the British millionaire paid fifty million sterling pounds to tell the world the Jews were right. But when we Arabs are criticized, what does the world do?"

Students may have found it a little difficult to reconcile the two speeches, but then perhaps that reflects the whole tragedy of the situation.

■■■■■■■■■■

PLURALISTS



The Pluralists have two things in their favour, they are reformers with broad humanist goals and they are competent in their attack. For Orientation Week they managed to put some new life in that old cliché ridden theme - 'University, idea and reality.'

Ginnane's ideal was the 'one brief moment of glory that was Erasmus' and he longed for the reality of the mediaval community of scholars engaged in the pursuit of truth. His enemy was the public attitude that the university was strictly only part of a wider tertiary education scheme and as such was in type no different from a teachers college.

This attitude held that uni was not unique, that it was merely a higher form of schooling that equipped the degree holder to get a better job. As a result it applied pressure to make university not just a degree shop but an efficient degree shop. Ginnane felt that the old fashioned goals of Truth had been subverted to the administrative priorities of efficiency, reliability and economy. University had ceased to mean anything. However this reaction and attitude to universities by the public is predictable and should not cause any unexpected alarm.

The more insidious enemy was the academic who had sold his honour for academic promotion. Governments trust only people with the same attitudes. So not unnaturally universities are now controlled by persons who accepted the same criteria. By people who asked not what the worth of any subject or course might be to the development of the individual but rather as to whether it was an efficient course to run and whether it could show a high heads taught for hours spent ratio.

BOURGEOIS MENTALITY

Graeme Little produced some of the results of a survey he had carried out among 120 third year Arts and Science students at Melbourne University. It seemed to confirm the worst hopes of Ginnane in that the students themselves had no complaints. University was looked upon as a continuation of school. A place you went to if you got good matric. results and which you didn't expect to be particularly different from school.

Most belonged to no clubs or societies and classified all activists as psuedos. Alarmingly university had not altered or widened their social consciousness. They still aped the moral conformities of their parents. Some felt that they had become more leftist at uni but they would still vote Liberal. As to homosexuality and premarital sex it was something they were 'tolerant' of but wouldn't do themselves, though they all claimed they had friends

who did. Each felt that you got out of university what you made of it - and they were quite content with the short change they received.

The depressing results of this survey reveal that most students are content with attending a degree factory and look upon university as little if anything more than having a good qualification with which they can get a good job. Armed with their degree they can return to that all Australian dream of a triple fronted brick bungalow in the Woden Valley with ducks on the wall and plastic flowers on the television, a hills hoist in the backyard and the second car for doing the shopping.

Bob Connell was imported at great expense to suggest a solution to the malaise the other speakers had so easily revealed. The solution was the FREE UNIVERSITY. Trying to explain the concept of the Free University he produced a photograph containing a typical class situation - one professor, two lecturers, two students and twenty seven empty bottles of beer. He felt that this Free University represented the nearest answer to Ginnane's ideal - a place where not coercion, not reward, but rather the love of the pursuit of truth was the incentive.

In a world of good-things and bad-things, the Free University is certainly a good-thing. It can only cater for a small number of people but as Graeme Little pointed out most students aren't interested in helping themselves. So while a Free University is an answer for those who despite the system still managed to be 'enquiring minds', it cannot help the great bulk of student body. Surely this is where attention should now be directed.

THE PLURALIST SOCIETY

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"Welcome to Radio EXP", or more to the point, "Axis: As Bold As Love". "Axis" is bold, and one hell of an album. Hendrix is a masterful performer, musician and extrovert, and you'll hear all that on this 12" disc. He shows great feeling for the erotic - at times his guitar could possibly be an excitable female. Between Hendrix with his spine-tingling feedback system, subbing the guitar strings against the mike, picking the strings with his teeth (strong teeth those chops) and doing all kinds of unmentionables, and his two colleagues Noel Redding on bass, and Mitch Mitchell on drums, they have crafted a stunning set of music that possesses at times beautiful lyrical and melodic qualities on "Little Wing" to the sipping, grinding sound of "Spanish Castle Magic".

Though there are a couple of mood pieces most of the selections are of the exuberant, shouting variety in which Hendrix so manifestly excels. Over Mitchell's resilient polyrhythmic playing, the "Experience" builds to tremendous, shattering climaxes, generating fantastic excitement in the process. The arrangements (for want of a better word) are shot through with rich colours and ever shifting sound textures depending on ones euphoric state.

Like the "Cream", the "Experience" generates enough sound for an average five piece group at full volume. If you're agreeable to being bombarded with electronic sounds and otherwise, and to hearing the electric guitar you'll like "Axis". The last track "Bold as love" concludes with a short solo by Mitchell and Hendrix coaxing long, whining notes from his instrument all fed thru a mixer producing an echo sound similar to that of electric interference on a short wave radio - tune into the BBC News sometime, and buy this record - its well worth it.

MARCUS SHANAHAN

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THE JIMI HENDRIX EXPERIENCE
AXIS: BOLD AS LOVE



Polydor International Mono 612003
Stereo 613003

Hendrix: Guitar
Noel Redding: Bass Guitar
Mitch Mitchell: Drums

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\$ KEYNES AND AFTER.

by Michael Stewart. 270 pages. Penguin. 85 cents.

It is now nearly forty years since the start of the Depression, yet there are still many older people who remember it vividly and warn darkly of a possible return to those days of mass unemployed. The fact remains that in the industrialised countries of the world unemployment has been only marginal and inflation has been kept in check in the years since the Second World War.

That this is no mere stroke of fortune and that a return to the conditions of the Depression can be henceforth effectively discounted are due in large measure to the work of a British economist - the late John Maynard Keynes. His book "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money" first published in 1936 was a landmark in economic theory.

"Keynes and After" by Michael Stewart is a combination of recent economic history, an outline of Keynes' theories, and an analysis of some contemporary economic issues. The first part sets the background to what is now called the Keynesian revolution - a dismal account of the disastrous economic policies of governments early this century who allowed the business cycle to proceed unchecked in its extreme upswings and downswings, and even allowed chronic inflation and chronic unemployment to persist.

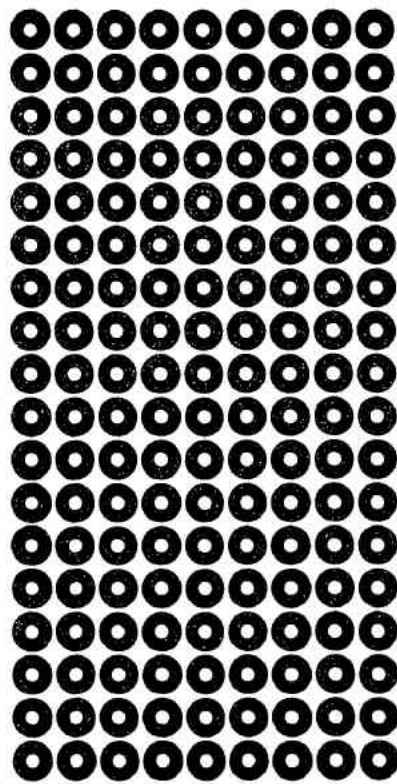
One of the reasons for this was their obsession with balancing the budget - equating tax revenue with expenditure. At the same time economists had become bogged down in analysing the single consumer, the single product, the single firm and the single factor of production. They had not lost sight of the forest for the trees; they had never ever seen the forest. It was Keynes who made them see it by producing a viable theory of the inter-relationships of the main aggregate variables in the economy - including employment. His work led to the branch of economics now termed macro-economics. With its development the old superstitions about government debt were discarded and the role of the government as a regulator of demand, often through deficit financing, was established.

After explaining Keynes' theories, Stewart considers post-war economic performance in Keynesian terms. Although the book is concerned mainly with the British and United States experience the discussion is applicable to Australia equally as well. Of special note is a very thorough chapter on problems of international liquidity. It is perhaps one of the best concise and logical accounts of virtually all aspects of the dilemma about financing world trade yet written.

The book also has a chapter on the effects of automation in America on employment. Stewart's brief comments on some of the problems of the underdeveloped countries leads one to note that the large issues now being dealt with by economists are no longer capable of solution by simple Keynesian analysis. The dominant economic questions of the thirties have been answered questions of economic growth and development, and efficiency in allocation of resources are now of greater importance.

The book nevertheless is valuable for its critique of balance of payments policies as well as for providing the intelligent non-economist with an understanding of basic economic management by the government. It should prove very useful to first-year economists for its historical background and as an exercise in Keynesian analysis.

Marshall Ricardo.



\$

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SKI HUT

MOUNTAINEERING CLUB

The basic rock-climbing instruction course which was run this year for the first time was very successful. The evening meeting covered some theoretical aspects including the motivation and safety techniques of rock climbing. Over 30 people attended, many of whom learnt a few of the basic techniques of rope management.

On Sunday March 10th, a day was spent at Mount Coree attended by 31 people. Practical instruction was given to each person on how to manage themselves and the equipment on an actual climb. Everyone completed at least one climb and not quite everyone completed one abseil (a safe method of descending a fixed rope). Most of those present found the climbing quite agreeable and a number were quite enthusiastic.

Further instruction will be given on later trips which will be advertised on notice boards. There will also be regular bush-walking and camping trips with no climbing involved.

After years of fruitless mumbings, and of abortive attempts to plan and build a University-owned ski hut, a breakthrough has finally been made. Over the last year a hut has been conceived, designed and brought to construction point. Loans have been tentatively arranged, Sports Council sought and gained and little remains to be done save the building.

And yet now, even at this penultimate stage, the future of the hut is not clear, for, as in the past of several occasions public support for the hut is simply not forthcoming. The merest handful of individuals has piloted the project to its present stage, but are now subject to the charge that individual enthusiasm and interest are not public support.

The estimated cost of the proposed building is between \$25,000 and \$30,000, and the hut would be capable of holding initially perhaps 12 - 15 souls per night - though more might sleep on the floors. Such a sum however would provide for a swimming pool on the campus, or alternatively new playing grounds or further ten-

nis courts. Can this expenditure be justified in this context? With playing grounds already taking the maximum punishment possible and no immediate relief in sight, should not the 'greatest good of the greatest number' become the guiding principle? On the surface at least then it would seem that the Sports Union has committed its funds for the next eight years to what may yet prove to be the brainchild of a few devotees.

The counter argument runs that indeed the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and that experience has shown that initial disinterest and apathy has exploded into mass enthusiasm at other universities, albeit larger ones. Is the assumption that the same thing will happen here, and that 'enlightened foresight' should prevail over obvious and immediate needs, sufficient to warrant such a huge financial risk. Although a ski hut is highly desirable at some point in time, has that point yet been reached, or will it ever be reached.

At this juncture, grave disquiet has been felt in some circles and public opinion will decide the fate of the hut. This writer believes that the ends do justify the means - that the ski hut would be a complete success. The final decisions, to be taken in the next few weeks, depend on one thing alone. Student support. Will it be forthcoming or must the plans again be shelved?

(WORONI and the Sports Union would be interested to hear the views of students to this proposal. Expression of interest, for or against, may be made in Letters To The Editor or in verbal or written statements to the Sports Union Office in the Union. - ED')

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL CLUB

This year the club has entered a team in the B-Grade local competition. Matches are played on Tuesday nights at the Lyneham gym. The team has won two of its three competition matches played so far.

Training is on Friday afternoons at the Methodist gym, National Circuit, Barton. (next to the Wellington Hotel) from 4 - 5.30 p.m. New players are very welcome.

MEN'S HOCKEY

The Men's Hockey Club welcomes hockey players to the A.N.U. This club is rapidly building up its position in competition and wants new players. Intending players are asked to watch the notice boards for details of activities.

Teams are entered in the local competition, and regular Saturday matches will commence half-way through April.

Club activities have already commenced with a pre-season gallop, with an appropriate adjournment afterwards. We are expecting to hold some social functions this year in cooperation with the women's club.

Last year this club was host to the intervarsity, which was by all accounts successful.

The Annual General Meeting is scheduled for March 13th, following an evening training session at 7.30 p.m. at South Oval. All past and intending players are urged to attend.

CRICKET**ANU WINS CLUB COMPETITION**

The completion of competition matches on 9th. March saw ANU achieve its best performance since entering the ACT competition six years ago. The Club won the ACT Club Championship, and the 1st XI, which was never displaced from top of the ladder during the season, will go straight into the Grand Final on 23rd. and 24th. March, meeting the winner of the preliminary final between Northern Suburbs and Turner.

Already some good players among first year students have appeared at practice and, with probably more who will turn out at the beginning of the 1968/69 season. What we are looking for, as ANU student numbers rise, is an increase in the number of players who will remain in Canberra between exams and the middle of February.

In this regard, we are very grateful to members of the Institute Social Team for coming out on Saturdays when needed.

However, although we are planning for next season, this season is not yet over and we are concentrating on winning the Grand Final of 1st. Grade. We hope to report to WORONI on 25th March that we are the Premiers for 1967/68.

New students who are interested in joining the Club should contact the President, Major Jim Gale, at AHQ (65.3930), the Secretary, Adam Browne, at External Affairs (61.2016), or the Treasurer, Terry Done, who can usually be found in the Union or in some smelly laboratory, or enquire at the Sports Union Office, Union Building.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY SPORTS COUNCIL**GENERAL ELECTIONS**

In view of the fact that only one nomination was received for the following position in accordance with Section 7(ii) of the Electoral regulations I do hereby declare

Charles Alexander to be President
Robert Schultz to be Vice-President
Mervyn Aston to be Secretary

As no nominations were received for the position of Treasurer in accordance with Section 7(iii) of the Electoral Regulations that position will be filled at the Annual General Meeting to be held on Monday 1st. April 1968 in the Meetings Room of the Union commencing at 8pm.

The following nominations have been received for 6 Council Seats

John Hodgson
Brendon Moore
Angus Gidley Baird.
Peter Sekules
Peter McCullagh
Andrew Shelton
James Gale
Susan Nichols

An Election will be held to elect 6 persons from the list of candidates.

Voting times for the elections will be as follows;

Wednesday 20th. March

10.15 - 11.15	Union
12.00 - 1.30	Union
3.00 - 5.30	Union
5.30 - 7.30	John XXIII College
7.30 - 8.30	Union

Thursday 21st. March

10.15 - 11.15	Union
12.00 - 1.30	University House
3.00 - 5.30	Union
5.30 - 7.30	Barton and Garran Halls
7.30 - 8.30	Union

Friday 22nd. March

10.15 - 11.15	Union
12.00 - 1.30	Ursula College
3.00 - 5.30	Union
5.30 - 7.30	Bruce Hall
7.30 - 8.30	Union

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INTERVARSITY SPORTING CONTESTS 1968**Venues and Dates**

SPORT	UNIVERSITY	DATES
Athletics Men & Women	Queensland	May 21 & 23
Aust. National Football	Queensland	May 20 - 24th
Badminton - Men & Women	W.Australia	May 20 to 24
Baseball	To be Advised	August 12 - 16
Basketball	Tasmania	May 20 - 24
Basketball - Women	Queensland	August 19 - 23
Basketball (Int. Rules) Women	Sydney	August 12 to 16
Cross Country	ANU	August 21 to 23
Golf	Queensland	May 20 to 24
Golf - Women	Monash	May 20 to 24
Gymnastics - Men & Women	Queensland	May 20 to 24
Hockey	New England	May 20 to 24
Hockey - Women	Tasmania	May 20 to 24
Judo - Men & Women	Tasmania	May 20 to 24
Rifle	Queensland	May 22 & 23
Rowing	W'Australia	May 23 & 25
Rowing - Women	Newcastle	May 25
Rugby League	Sydney	August 19 to 23
Rugby Union	Monash	May 20 to 24
Skiing - Men & Women	Monash & ANU	August 19 to 23
Soccer Football	Tasmania	May 20 to 24
Softball - Women	Monash	August 19 to 23
Squash Rackets - Men & Women	New England	August 19 to 23
Table Tennis - Men & Women	W'Australia	May 20 to 24
Tennis	Melbourne	February 19 - 23
Tennis - Women	Melbourne	February 19 - 23
Trampoline - Men & Women	Queensland	May 20 to 24
Yachting - Men & Women	Monash	February 21 - 27

POT PAGE

Last year, immediately after the Arab-Israeli war, TIME magazine published a collection of jokes about the war. With the recent Tet offensive in Vietnam just ended, one of WORONI's correspondents feels the time has come for a corresponding series of jokes about the recent display of Communist strength in the South. If TIME can find humour in carnage, it should die laughing at this little effort.

The collection is dedicated to all those wonderful people who believe America can win in Vietnam. And to the government of South Vietnam is also dedicated this reassuring moral that TIME drew on the occasion of the Arab-Israeli war - "No amount of foreign hardware can make a military victor of a nation that lacks effective leadership and the will to win."

'Time' 16 June, 1967.

WASHINGTON IS SAFE

Whether in tribulation or triumph, the Vietnamese over the last 2,200 years have learned to weaken the will of any invading power. Last month, acting as the unofficial humour makers of Asia they produced a rapid-fire chain of hot curry-laced jokes about the war in Vietnam that flew as swiftly as a Viet Cong Superman (see cut). Their commie chronology of the Tet offensive:

Early in the month, the fastest thing in the world was a North Vietnamese in a torpedo boat in the Tonkin Gulf; by the end of the month, it was an Australian diplomat heading for the Saigon airport. "It's unfair," said a U.S. spokesman. "They have 15,000,000 Vietnamese peasants on their side. And we have none." He denied, however, that America had asked the Israelis to send their troops to Vietnam. Soon after the start of the Tet offensive President Johnson made a brief guest appearance on the popular American T.V. show 'My Name's Napoleon, What's Your Waterloo?' Reports from the sixth day of fighting indicated that the Americans had destroyed 1,200,000 trees, 500 villages and countless thousands of civilians. The Viet Cong claimed two dozen B52 bombers and the United States embassy. In Australia the new literature review board found that Vietnam was obscene and banned the latest of the Department of External Affairs' pamphlets on the subject.

The unstoppable Viet Cong thrust into the cities quickly became known as Westmoreland's Humiliation. It was led by the crack regiment known as the Cong-quiring Hue-roes. When Viet Cong troops entered the Hue citadel they locked the door and liquidated the Ky. With the Communists demonstrating their ability to penetrate to any part of the cities in South Vietnam, a reporter asked General Westmoreland if there were any places that could still be considered safe from Vietcong attack. "Yes," he replied, "Washington - so far."



"It was our finest hour," boasted a Communist spokesman, "or did it take longer than that?" In Hollywood plans were announced for a zillion-dollar movie about a monster guerrilla entitled *King Cong*. Richard Nixon, the pretender to the U.S. presidency, changed his name to Co Lao Minh Houm. The South Vietnamese army dyed all its flags white and then re-dyed them red, and Vice-President Ky sent a well-wishes cable from Switzerland. Jealous of General Giap's stunning display of strength, Greece's ex-King Constantine asked him how he did it. "Well, to start with," said the North Vietnamese Defence Minister, "it helps if you can arrange to fight against the South Vietnamese army." President Nasser personally sent a pair of black pyjamas to his military chief-of-staff. General Thieu quit, but Ho Chi Minh refused to accept his resignation. At the end of the month, Pravda ran a full page ad. for North Vietnam's airline: *Visit North Vietnam and See Fabulous Danang.*

CADETS MILITANT FORCES

Here on the sprawling grounds of the A.N.U. campus we have our own little gestapo. It masquerades under the title of Cadets Militant Forces or C.M.F. for short. The big brass of the seemingly naive band are in fact rabid commos. Their purpose is to provide a hard core of trained men to lead and direct the Communist Chinese insurgents when they finally get here, after we have helped America lose the Vietnam war. As the chances of this increase daily the Cadets are stepping up their activities so that they may be prepared for that glorious day when they shall come into their own.

Last week I had a personal interview with one of this stalwart band, namely Private 'e' class Marmeduke Melon. Marmeduke gave me his feelings towards the cadets and their aims in a very short but highly emotional tirade, and I quote "I um reckon that this is one of the most spectacular innovations that Australia has seen for a long time. It will stabilize the economy, give a new lease of life to old institutions, reduce tariffs, solve our population explosion problem and completely bugger the Armed Forces recruitment campaign!" So much for Marmeduke. But what are the Cadets really trying to do? How did they get here and how long will they stay? Don't miss the next exciting episode of 'A Trip to Coney Island'.

La Tribiata

SO Andrew Jones thinks he is the victim of an ALP plot to make him look a fool about that soldier giving out 'How to vote' cards. Conceited of him to think that anyone would even bother. Anyway, as far as Mr. Jones is concerned, who needs a plot!!!!!!

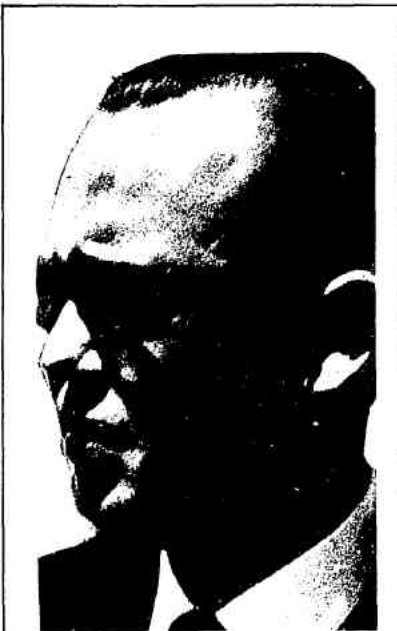
FOLLOWING a statement by W.C. Wentworth that the same Mr. Jones would be a minister in five years' time (if he kept his seat), there has been a great rush on entry visas to Iceland.

INTERESTING to read in a letter to the 'Canberra Times' that a correspondent is going to write to Bettina Gorton and advise her to keep her American citizenship. Good idea, she may well need it in a few years' time, if her husband keeps up to expected form.

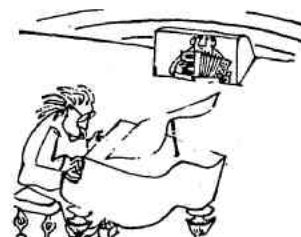
FASCINATING thing that of the 35 people interested in working on the WORONI staff, 15 are from Garran Hall, the next highest is from outside students, then Ursula with six, Burton with three and Bruce Hall with one. So much for the thought that the halls are equal.

THERE is absolutely no truth in the rumour that the new Botany Building is a reconstructed Nazi bunker for use by University big-wigs and the SRC as a bomb shelter or safeguard against a Duntroon attack. The carnivorous plant being cultivated is purely for peaceful uses only.

ENCOURAGING to see the NCDC signs around the Corrin Dam calling on people to keep the area clean so as not to pollute Canberra's water. Pity that the Cotter River at the height of the dam is 50% water and 50% grease, oil and petrol and paint and wood from the construction crews.



"Certainly I'll support a foreign aid policy for Tasmania."



APPLICATIONS ARE CALLED FOR THE POSITION OF EDITOR OF WORONI
(For the remainder of 1968 - entailing nine more issues)
Applications should be accompanied by a statement of editorial policy and previous experience in student newspapers.
APPLICATIONS CLOSE AT 5 P.M. Monday 25th March 1968.
Applications should be addressed to the Secretary, S.R.C. Office.

APPLICATIONS ARE CALLED FOR BUSINESS MANAGER 1968 REVUE

The Revue will be staged early in second term and the duties of the Business Manager will include all advertsign and publicity, supervising House Management, Tickets, Programmes, bookings of halls and looking after the financial running of the Revue for the Theatre Group.

Applications close with Jon Stephens, Revue Co-ordinator at 5 p.m. Wednesday April 3rd. S.R.C. Office.

